GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TEXTILES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:337
ANSWERED ON:25.02.2000
IMPORT OF SECOND HAND TEXTILE MACHINES
UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to encourage exports of made-up and fabrics in the textile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the textile sector has demanded removal of restrictions on import of second hand weaving machines;

(d) if so, the reasons for imposing restrictions on import of second hand textile machinery;

(e) the details of steps taken/to be taken to boost the exports of finished or semi-finished goods in the textile sector?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES

(SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN)

(a) to (e) A statement is attached.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 337 for 25-2-2000

(a), (b) & (e) Government have been taking several steps from time to time to promote exports of textiles including made-up and fabrics. Some of the important initiatives taken specifically in respect of the textile sector are as under:

i) The Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme, which has been made operational from 1.4.1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of this sector so that it can become more competitive in international trade.

ii) The New Exporters` Entitlement (Quota) Policy for the period 2000-2004 announced recently to provide stability and continuity and encourage competitiveness in textile exports.

iii) Reduction in the threshold limit of the Zero Duty Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme in respect of certain prescribed textile machinery to Rs. one crore..

iv) Liberalisation of exports of cotton yarn by Export Oriented Unit (EOU)/ Export Promotion Zone (EPZ)/ EPCG units.

v) Zero Duty import of certain categories of trimmings & embellishments.

(c) & (d) Representations have been received from textile sector regarding removal of restrictions on import of second hand weaving machines. With the on-set of liberalisation and globalisation in trade and consequential integration of world economy, it has become imperative for the textile sector to upgrade its technology level to the world class. With a view to encourage technology upgradation of the industry and to stop import of obsolete machinery in garb of old machinery, the Government has imposed restriction on the import of second hand Capital Goods in general including textile machinery.